REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,165.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Cochin	13	„ Pamben	21
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	25
„ Cananore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Berpore	15	„ Calingapatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Alleppy	17	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	18		May.
„ Colombo	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore to be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which ran regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontiank, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Discharging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSSREH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Fao	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Linga	May. 5
„ Lingah	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bahrein	21	„ Gwader	8
„ Bushire	22	„ Jask	10
„ Fao	24	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bussorah, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th April 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited,) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 15th April 1875, at 4 P.M., she will call at

Hurnee. Dawghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingoria.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dower, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee. Vingoria.
Ratnaghery. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 15th April, at 5 P.M.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; the always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.

To leave 14th April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,240 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain. Tons. H.P. Arr. at

HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2084	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbeck	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3261	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenthman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Peters	2809	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1564	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 650 H.P.,) Captain N. Rosher, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	1277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	1290	5 0
ANGOLA	2273	400	ITALIA	2785	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	485
AUSTRALIA	2744	400	OLYMPIA	1034	424
BOLIVIA	4360	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	2150	424	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2291	424	SELINGIA	1235	203
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SENACRIA	2167	424
LOCRIA	1039	96	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Cachemire, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged:—

For	Adults to Liverpool	56 guineas ... or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three	; cars half fare.
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 2 0
„	„ to Suez	„ 350
„	„ to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
or
KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 20th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,909 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with very appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£20
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons. H.P.		
Steamer	MEMPI,	2,680, 250, on	5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	JUNO,	3,124, 400, on	20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	POLLUCE,	2,700, 250, on	5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer	DIDO,	1,200, 150, on	20th May 1875.

The Passenger S eamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—*A* STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *price versa*, Sunday s excepted.

	Fares.			Fares.	
1st Class	Rs. 5	0	3rd Class	Rs. 2	0
2nd „	„ 3	0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4	0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Ouren.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurmtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

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A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£20
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

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A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—*A* STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *price versa*, Sunday s excepted.

	Fares.			Fares.	
1st Class	Rs. 5	0	3rd Class	Rs. 2	0
2nd „	„ 3	0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4	0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

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No. 33, Meadow Street

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Fares from Bombay to	Ouren.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurmtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

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PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 28th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 35 miles which good road the whole way.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Suweerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	3 4	6 0	8 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class Fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

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SHIPPING.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, J. Owen, Commander, with excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and Saloon on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

To be followed by the S. S. "RINALDO," 1,940 tons, about the 27th April.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 3, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board for passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONGSVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the convey nce of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,389 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Saloon Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available. Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," John G. Bell, Commander, (vessel favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,223 Tons net Register, 250 Horse-power nominal, 1,200 Horse-power effective, will sail about 20th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attention in this vessel is the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, therefore, can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c's, &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, of spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows:—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Cl ss	„ 200
Ayahs and Native Men	„ 200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. Rimutaka are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—Eight Annas.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5,

The Guide may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

DEDICATED TO THE OFFICERS OF THE
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE
P. AND O.
VALSE,
BY H. D. PENDER,
POST FREE FOR Rs. 1-8.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 7th April 1875.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1875, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1874.
2—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3—To declare a Dividend.
4—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5—To consider upon the New Insurance Tariff adopted by the as ociated Fire Offices in Bombay and intended to be applied to Cotton Mills working in the Presidency from 1st July 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR,
Bombay, 8th April 1875. Secretary.

PASSAGES FOR INVALIDS TO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—TENDERS are invited up to 1 P.M. SATURDAY, the 10th instant, for the conveyance of about

Men (Invalids)	111
Women	53

at 22 sup. feet each.

Children ... above 10 years	28
... under 10 years	116

at 11 do. do.

Baggage, &c., by steamer through the Suez Canal. Tenders should specify the rates per head for Officers and Families, Men, Women, and Children. Children under one year free. Officers and their Families to be messed by the ship.

Government will provide Provisions, Medical Comforts, Bedding and Mess Traps for the Troops.

Fittings, Lighting, Lamps, Stoves for Drying Decks, Water Tanks, Cooking, Distilling, and Baking arrangements, Canal and all dues will be found by the Owners.

The Captain of the ship to be responsible for the care and issue of Provisions for which he will be allowed a gratuity.

A Cert ficate of the Ship being in a perfectly sanitary condition for convey troops must accompany each tender.

Arrangements will be guided by the Transport Regulations regarding which information will be given at the Transport Office in H. M.'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH APRIL, 1875.

REUTER'S telegrams reported yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet, Surats dull, sales 14,000 bales. Prices on the spot were unaltered, but G. F. Dholleras April-May shipment via Cape was quoted at 6 3/16d. an advance apparently of 1/16d. per lb. The quotation, however, could scarcely be correct as private messages called arrivals easier. This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales against the same quantity imported.

The American figures to date are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Five days' receipts	27,000	36,000	35,000
" Exports to U. K. ...	20,000	28,000	21,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,208,000	3,455,000	3,091,000
" Exports to U. K. do...	1,415,000	1,428,000	1,339,000

Coffee is very firm at yesterday's prices. Cochin Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton, Calcutta Rapeseed is 6d. per cwt. higher.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday, gave £187,000 to Calcutta and £13,000 to Madras at an average rate of 1s. 9d. 9 and £500,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 9d. 94, about the level expected on this side. Consols this morning are quoted 93¾; French Rentes 102f.

Several of the half yearly meetings of the Indian Banks have taken place in London lately. The report of the Agra, received by the mail arrived this morning, announces the profits of the year at £71,582-2-6 from which a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum is to be paid, £20,000 carried to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £40,000 and £2,184-3 to next account. Through Reuter we learn that the Chartered Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Chartered Mercantile at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The National Bank of India has issued an intimation to the shareholders here that the working of the Bank for the half year has resulted in a loss of £7,624 to cover which £10,000 has been transferred from the Reserve Fund. From what we can learn this loss is in no way due to their operations at the Bombay branch, which are believed to have resulted in a good profit.

The following extract from the London *Times* with reference to the suspension of Messrs. J. C. im Thurn and Co. has a special interest for mercantile men in Bombay :—

"This heavy mercantile failure furnishes another memorable instance, to find a parallel for which we have to go some ten years back, of a collapse arising mainly from the radically vicious system of granting blank credits. It appears that no longer ago than six months the late firm of J. C. im Thurn and Co. possessed a capital of about 700,000l., having its name under acceptance for the enormous sum of about five millions sterling, and, we believe, that large credits were granted to persons in all quarters of the world, Australia alone excepted. Apart from this credit business the firm was largely interested in several speculative enterprises, in which it is understood about one third of the capital has been lost. On the first signs of the credit of the house being in the slightest degree impaired by the extent of its liabilities getting wind, resolute efforts were at once made to reduce them ; but such is the perfection of the machinery of freemasonry among bankers, aided as they are in these times by the telegraph, that all was of no avail. Three millions of direct liabilities were closed in a single day, and yet a house of thirty years' standing, with an acknowledged reputation in the mercantile world found it impossible to stem an opposition which had gathered in such unprecedented force against the name in the discount market, that apparently the greater the exertions the more hopeless the task becomes. Before of meeting the liabilities as they fell due. An impression prevails that the loses will fall more heavily abroad than here, and it appears that the difficulties to be encountered latterly were due in no small degree to distrust having spread on the Continent to such an extent that bills, which should have been remitted some days before the maturity of the acceptances they were intended to cover, were purposely not forwarded, thus leaving the firm to meet its own acceptances —a precaution taken by the remitters for obvious reasons. Such a circumstance, however, shows the danger of these open credits, and may well act as a warning to others, of whom it is to be feared there are many, with similar engagements resting merely upon the good faith of foreigners, of whose distant operations too little is known until the truth comes to light, as is often the case, that the assistance was applied for because it could not be obtained on the spot, and then helped to prop up a house in which a position already unsound. It is thought that the gross liabilities may amount to four millions, of which however, not more than three-fourths will rank against the estate. The very extensive business transactions of the firm in every part of the world will render it an arduous task to complete a balance sheet."

STERLING Exchange has been a trifle steadier to-day and a fair business has been done at fully yesterday's rates. The firmer feeling has been done mainly to the banks having shown more willingness to sell at current figures, sellers of private paper still offering but moderately. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 10d. ..... per rupee
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/16d.
Credits	3 months' sight...	1s. 10 13/32d to 7/16d. "
Documents	3 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/16d. to 15/32d. "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are, therefore, nominally unchanged. The same may be said of GOVERNMENT Paper in which there has been very little doing for some days back.

The SHARE Market is somewhat irregular. Spinning and Weaving scrip has shown a weaker feeling again and in some instances a decline in values has been established. Bank of Bombay's are firm at a further advance of a half per cent. National Bank have fallen to Rs. 108 owing to the unfavourable character of the reports as noticed above. Bombay and Burmah Trading Co.'s shares declined to Rs. 1,650.

COTTON to-day has been steady. A moderate amount of buying has been done and prices are not quotably altered. The receipts yesterday were 9,518 bales making 34,781 bales for the five days. The figures for the week last year were 88,442 bales, and at first sight it would seem as if the anticipations of a small crop, favoured in some quarters, were likely to be realised. The present short supplies, however, are inclined to consider only temporary, and the result chiefly of the way in which cotton has come forward this season. Omrawuttee and Broach have both been early crops and have also been pushed forward with great rapidity, whilst Dholleras descriptions, on the contrary, are rather backward, so that instead of having as last year all three kinds coming in at this period in quantity, arrivals are restricted to the comparatively small supplies of Dholleras.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm at £2 for immediate shipment, but sailing ships are still dull at £1-17-6 for Iron and £1-12-6 for Wooden vessels, the supply of tonnage being beyond present requirements.

PIECE Goods are quiet and unaltered, the up country demand continuing extremely slow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CADUCEUS, 1,179 tons, Captain Satterley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S. S. SVEND, 847 tons, Captain H. L. Hansen, sailed yesterday for Cronstadt, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,439 bales cotton.

MESSRS. R. DUDATTINO Co's S. S. SUMATRA, 1,382 tons Captain G. Cobourn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, (March 13th) calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, in ballast.

THE S. S. KOLNA, 707 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (March 20th), with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. INDIA, 697 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee (April 5th,) with a general cargo and Mr. Shipley, second class passenger and one hundred and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain G. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and the following passengers: For Vingorla.—Sub-Lieutenant Rayner. For Harnem —Revd. Mr. E. N. Dickson. For Carwar.—Mrs. Esabella Sherry. For different ports.—Eighteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. HINDOSTAN, 1,746 tons, Captain N. Rosbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with English Mail and the following cargo :—39, boxes silver, 7 boxes specie, 70 packages beads, 288 packages cotton, 16 cases paints, 44 bales twist, 2 cases umbrallas, 2 cases cochineal, 2 cases boots, 4 cases saffron, 3 cases false pearls, 2 cases false gold, 11 packages wire, 32 packages gum, 3 packages ivory, 437 packages merchandise, and some other packages for transhipment to other ports

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Sumatra (s)	Cobourn	Genoa, Mar 13.
	Hindostan (s)	Rosbell	Suez, Mar 26.
	Kolna (s)	Morrison	Singapore, Mar 20.
	India(s)	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Svend (s)	Hansen	Cronstadt.
	Bushire (s)	Smith	Coast & Carwar.
	Caduceus (s)	Satterley	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Strathclyde, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sunda, to China, &c.
Ship Boston, to Liverpool.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
13 Prince Patrick, ship, Peterkin, from Cardiff
16 Tibre, ss, Gerard, from Mauritius
19 Britton, H M ss, Brine, from Bombay
20 Coromandel, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar
24 Medina, ss, Guy, from Greenock
24 Dilkusha C stle, ss, Hunter, from Port Said
25 Serendib, S S Ceylon, G Warian, from Colombo
25 Elk, H M G Boat, Harris, from Galle
25 Kwang Tung, B M Powell, from Berberra
25 Mary & Emma, Ship, Nacoda, from Rangoon
28 Cathay, ss, Daud s, from Calcutta
28 Aurrera, ss, De Larrinza, from Liverpool
28 Latouch Treville F G Boat, De Penfentanyo, from Seychelles.
28 Delhi, ss, Lee, from London
29 Castore, ss, Marussing, from Bombay
29 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Bombay
29 Sirohi, ss, Vapeel, from Marseilles
29 Nassur Murjed, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta
29 Exmore, ss, Holman, from Bombay
30 Flintshire, ss, Sturrock, from Akyab
30 Sumida, ss, Brown, from London
31 Satara, ss, Day, from London

DEPARTURES

March.
28 Cocanada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar
28 Medina, ss, Guy, to Zanzibar
28 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Suez
28 Aurrera, ss, De Larrinza, to Manilla
28 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Bombay
29 Dilston Castle, ss, Hunter, to Kurrachee
29 Serendib S S Ceylon, G. Warian, to London
29 Castore, ss, Marussing, to Trieste
29 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Suez
30 Tibre, ss, Gerard, to Mauritius
30 Sindh, ss, Rapidel, to China
30 Exmore, ss, Holman, to Liverpool
30 Flintshire, ss, Sturrock to Antwerp.
31 Sumida, ss, Brown, to Yakohama
31 Satara, ss, Day, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Prince Patrick, ship, Peterkin, from Cardiff.
Britton H M ss, Brine, from Bombay
Elk, H M G Boat, Harris, from Galle
Kwang Tung, B M Powell, from Berberra
Mary & Emma, Ship, Nacoda, from Rangoon
Latouch Treville F G Boat, De Penfentanyo, from Seychelles.
Nassur Mujeed, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Menzies, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Moultan.

APRIL 7.

Hume, Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Fyne, Captain, Bengal 13th Regt, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Power, Lieut, Madras 48th Regiment, on leave, from Bellary.
Snow, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Lamb, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Kirkee.

APRIL 8.

Johnson, Colonel, Bengal R H A, to appear before a Medl Board from Umballa.
Smith Major, Bengal 8th Regt N I, on duty, from England.
Fendall, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on privt affrs, from England.
Ritchie, Sergeant, B mbay P W Dept, from England.
Dandridge, Lieut Col, Bengal 34th Regt N I, from leave, from England.
Lane, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 8.

Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, to join, from Kirkee.
Shaw, Surg, Bengal Med Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.
Walker, Major, Bengal 17th Regt N I, to join, to Mooar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 7th April 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
12th Regt N I—Capt R M Lloyd, S C, to officiate as Qr Mr vice Browne, off : Adjt.

Lieut Col W A Glasspoole second in Comd. 4th Rifles, officiated as Comdt, at Asseerghur, from the 25th Feb to the 2nd March 1875.

Lieut Col P J Henslowe is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty Kurrachee.

Army School-mistress E Tibbles is appointed to the 2nd Batn 7th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
16th Hussars—Qr Mr Sergt F Feeney, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt and Local Maj H Flood to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj R H Dickerson, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on priv te affairs.

6th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut (Quartermaster) W R Wastell, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

22nd Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut W S Hamilton, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot—Capt R A Cartwright, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Foot—Col J de Montmorency, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Capt T Murphy, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot—Lieut Col E Murant, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Fit for duty with Troops.

3rd Light Cavalry—Capt M Stevens, from 29th Dec 1874 to 6th Jan 1875, in extension to rejoin his Regiment.

Sir F Currie has directed that the Will of Edward Conway Esq, late Judge Advocate, Poona Circle, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj P F Newland, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

The leave to England granted to Capt (Local Major) H Flood, 1st Batln 2nd Foot, by G O C 49, 29th Jan 1875, is cancelled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 7.)

Surgn W F Murray, M B Bl Medl Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt M J Moore, Bl Cav is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2, 4th January 1875 :—

Col R M Johnstone, S C, Ordinary Pension £456 5s, Capitalized Value of Annuity £4,969, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Col H G Robinson, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Annuity £124 5s, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Lieut Col W Y H Shortt, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Annuity £257 5s, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid, in England.

Lieut Col W Gray, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £261 6s, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Lieut Col J F Robertson, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £279 8s, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Lieut Col R M Bonnor, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Capitalized Value of Annuity £2,735, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Lieut Col J C E Naylor, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Capitalized Value of Annuity £2,870, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Lieut Col H F Bolton, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Capitalized Value of Annuity £2,820, date of Retirement 1st April 1874, £2,816-11-9 paid in England and £52-8-3 in India.

Lieut Col F G Stewart, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £276 19s, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

Lieut Col J R G G Shortt, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £219 4s, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, paid in England.

The services of Surgn-Maj H J Blane, M D, Indian Medl Establishment, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Judicial Department.

Col R Davidson, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut-Col R Nixon, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Conductor J Walsh, P W Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in the current month, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col J Bonus, R E, Supdg Engr, Indus Valley State Railway.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 329 days from date of departure in May next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt C P H L Way, S C, 1st Wing Sabn, 12th Regt N I.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted by G G O No 730 dated the 17th Nover 1874, to Col Sir J Lewis Pelly, K C S I, S C, is to have effect from the date of departure in the current month.

In continuation of the notification of General Order No 2 of 1875, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2, 4th January last :—

Col W C Ettleson, Infantry, Ordinary Pension £963, Capitalized Value of Annuity £4,331, date of Retirement 1st April 1875, £3,986 paid in England and £375 in India.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt F J Cal cott, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd class.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Chapter 2, of the Revised Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieut Col F Swinton, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 1st class.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed his three years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval.

Staff Corps—Capt Charles Edward Fisher—28th March 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 1st May next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulation of 1868 :—

Surg-Maj A M Rogers, in medical charge 6th Regt N I

Local Surgn-Maj H Lamb is appointed Sanitary and Statistical Officer to the Sirmur-Gurh, B F, vice Surgn-Maj Oedrington

Surgn-Maj W A Thomson, M B, 3rd Europeans, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surgn-Genl, vice Deputy Surgn-Genl Fogo, proceeded on medical certificate to England.

Capt F H Jackson, Asst Resident, Okhamundel, has been appointed to the charge of the Residency Treasury at Baroda, as a temporary measure.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Birdwood, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from such date in April as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G Ayerst to act, until further orders, as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shalapur vice Mr M H Scott, who has been granted furlough.

Mr A Lyon to act, until further orders, as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Shalapur.

Surgn-Maj H J Blane to be Supt of the Yerrowda Central Jail, vice Maj A W Macnaghten

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Grant to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Sholapur and Political Agent, Shalapur, during the absence on furlough of Mr T Bosanquet, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Thompson, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for 20 months under Section X of the Civil Leave Code.

He is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days from the date of his being relieved of his duties.

The Venerable Archdeacon G H Leigh-Lee, M A, Chaplain of Surat, and the Reverend W Eames, M A, Chaplain of Ghorpooree have been granted privilege leave, the former for three months, from the 29th inst, and the latter for two months, from the 7th April next.

The Revd A Polehampton is appointed to do duty in Poona during the absence of the Reverend W Eames, M A.

* Subject to his furnishing the Health Certificate at the India Office, required by Clause 3, para VIII of the Order.

HIGH COURT.—9TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, and the Honourable Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Argument on point of Hindoo Law.

63-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy and others v Manowerbai widow and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Part, heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing.

229-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvutibai widow v Morarjee Gocouldass—Tyabjee and Sayane—Part heard.
Chamber Motion.

Eastern Financial Association Limited—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and Keswajee Naik and another.
Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1016-67—Macfarlane and Skinner—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

851-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Habib—Macfarlane and Skinner.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)
For Judgment.

210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
Summary Suit.

165-73—Jefferson and Payne—Ruskonjee Dossabhoy v Robert Angus and another.
LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and Beeby—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow, Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

317-74—Shamrao—Antajee Sukaram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaick and another—M M Munshi.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

PATRONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
Colonel Field, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.
The Hon'ble A. Rogers.

COLLECTOR OF SATTARA :—President of Committee.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PANCHGUNNY.

HEAD MASTER :
Mr. E. E. GOODE,
Late of the Bombay and Bengal Educational Departments.

THIS SCHOOL is established to afford a liberal education to the sons of Europeans. The nominal standard is that of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. In the case of boys who are to be sent to England, the course of instruction will be found such as to prepare them for the Public Schools and Universities at home.

The climate of Panchgunny is without a rival in Western India. It has all the advantages of that of England, without its rigour. The station is delightfully situated on the Mahableshwar range with an average rain fall of about 53 inches and a mean temperature of 61 degrees. It is admirably adapted as a permanent Residence for Europeans. Besides its natural advantages, Panchgunny offers the still further inducement of *being free from the vicious attractions of large towns* : it has no bazaars.

"The present Head Master has had considerable experience in the training of children and the Committee have every confidence in recommending him to the Public. Children from Bombay and elsewhere will here find a pleasant Home."

Boarders are received by the Head Master on the following Terms :—

For Boys under 10 years of age ..... Rs. 25 per mensem
" " between 10 and 13 " ..... 30 "
" " 13 and 16 " ..... 35 "

Applications to be made to the Head Master.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAILEY—April 8th, at Karabgaon, the wife of James Bailey, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—April 2nd, at Chittledroog, the wife of Major E. Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

COURET—April 2nd, at Nagapatam, the wife of Captain H. S. Court, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—March 31st, at the Hermitage, Darjeeling, Alexander Mackenzie, Bungneet Tea Estate, aged 31.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

IT seems a paradox to say that any earnest man set to any work, however incongruous at starting, and however new, may be expected to do it better than the man who has been trained for it, and has served an apprenticeship to it. And yet, as in cricket the gentleman is frequently more than a match for the professional, so it seems that the best and most successful missionaries have been those who have not looked to the conversion of the heathen as their aim in life, but who have from unforeseen circumstances been turned into this channel. There can be no doubt that the large majority of Christians at home and abroad are more or less sick of the subject of foreign missions; if they put their hands in their pockets on the occasion of a missionary sermon, or at the importunity of a more enthusiastic friend, that is all they do; and yet few people who have happened to take up the life of Bishop Patteson, by the somewhat prolix Miss Yonge, put down the book without some awakening of feeling, without some excitement of sympathy for the cause, without an intense admiration for a man, who, polished scholar though he was, and having, as he had, thorough appreciation of England, of an English home, of English sports, and a prospect of advancement there, could give up all and settle in the South Seas, carrying with him an energy which adapted itself to the wants and commended itself to the minds of semi-savages. Clearing jungle, building huts and schools, nursing sick boys, cheering weaker colleagues, voyaging almost in solitude from island to island, wading from ship to shore under a tropical sun, and exposed, alas, once too often! to the arrows of treacherous barbarians, the life of Bishop Patteson is to the full as interesting as most of the works of fiction for which it would be rejected by readers in search of excitement. But this is only one instance of many, proving that the best men and most polished gentlemen and scholars are required for a work which is generally connected with the image of a seedy-looking personage in a very limp choker, unlettered, if not ennobled, and, if not deficient in English grammar and h's, totally devoid of that tact and power of influencing others which seems to belong pre-eminently to the educated English gentleman.

It is more than fifteen years since in the Cambridge Senate House a solemn meeting inaugurated there the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. The presence on the platform of Livingstone, of Bishop Wilberforce and Gladstone, the two most eloquent men of the present day, kindled an enthusiasm and a sanguine confidence which ran like electric fire through the audience; and the proceedings, opened by a Professor of Divinity, were closed by the strong-minded, large-hearted, Professor of Geology—Sedgwick. And one day last February in the same place and room a meeting was held in furtherance of the same object, at which many were present who, perhaps, in the undergraduates' gallery, had listened to the first proposals for sending out to Africa missionaries with a Bishop of the English Church as a central authority. Accordingly, it was not unnatural that most of the speeches on the latter occasion should have been recapitulatory of the work done in the past 15 years. Though, as the Bishop of Lincoln said, many had been disappointed with the success of the mission. No Englishman can listen without a feeling of pride to the roll of martyrs who have proved by their lives and deaths that English valour is not extinct in this half of the 19th century. And, at the same time, it is noteworthy how many seem to have attached themselves to the work without any previous bias in favour of such duties. When Bishop Mackenzie fell a victim, Mr. Tozen, who had been asked to take charge of the mission, went to consult with a neighbour, who felt that he could not advise his friend to take the post without offering to accompany him. This neighbour was the present Bishop (Steere), to whose speech we would refer readers for a detailed account of the mission. Here again is an instance of success attending a man, trained at a University, not at a Missionary College, and whose mind had been open to higher influences than is common among missionaries. Zanzibar has been the starting point of the mission, and of the crusade against the slave trade, to which so much aid was lent by Sir Bartle Frere, who also was a speaker at the meeting. The last of the victims of this mission was a certain Arthur Nugent West, who must be remembered by Cambridge undergraduates of to-day, and whose quiet face and genial ways must be fresh in the memory of not a few Rugby and Cambridge men in this distant land. A keen sportsman, and hard rider, he was suddenly debarred from his greatest amusement by incipient heart disease; though only taking a "pass" degree, he was so steady a reader that his friends wished he had gone in for honours; blest with more private means than most undergraduates, he is known to have been generous and hospitable without being as foolishly extravagant as the wealthy undergraduate is apt to be. After a flying visit to Brazil, which restored failing health for a time, he was ordained and settled down to an Englishl curacy, when, after a few months, he was again compelled to flee to a warmer climate, choosing, however, not Nice or Mentone, but, some will say—of all places in the world, Zanzibar. After a short stay he returned to England for a few months to settle affairs there, and returned to Zanzibar not as a visitor, (to quote a letter of his own) but as a worker, and that a hard one. During Bishop Steere's absence in England, Mr. West was in charge of the mission, and got through an amount of work which astonished the chaplain of H. M. S. London, who was, however, able to help him a little at the last, and who testifies to the way in which West, accustomed to comfort, if not luxury, in England, toiled Sundays and week days alike, preaching now here, now there, building, planting, teaching by day, reading, printing, and nursing sick children by night. However, one man, and that an invalid, could not long do the work of five in such a place as Zanzibar, and on Christmas Day last, less than thirty years old, he died, to the deep regret of all the English at Zanzibar, having, however, had the satisfaction of purchasing the slave market, and handing it over as a site for a Church and schools. Every allusion to West at the Cambridge meeting excited 'cheers', and well it might. The mere mention of such devotion of life and energy could hardly fail to do this, and something more. And Mr. West's personal friends have much to console them for his loss.

But we have not cited his story merely as a matter which must surely be touching to all readers of whatever race or creed; we have done so partly in support of our theory of what a Missionary should be. As long as Sir Bartle Frere can pooh-pooh other religions as he did at Cambridge the other day, there may seem to be no fear that their missionary efforts can forestall ours. But in point of fact Sir Bartle Frere is wrong in assuming that other systems are "a miserable failure." As we have before said in these columns, Mahommedanism at least is no dead religion, and it is to Africa above all that the efforts of Mahommedan foreign missions have been directed. After all, what seems to be desired is not so much money as men, or rather not only money but men; and the present moment, when the Khedive is taking action to stop the slave-trade, seems to be the opportunity for the would-be Missionary, who can hardly fail to be the fruit of the late enthusiastic meeting in that place of sober feeling, the Cambridge Senate House. Mr. Beresford Hope, whose speech followed Bishop Steere's, alluded in very plain terms to the great Mahommedan Empire which was being built up in Northern (and he might have added in Southern) Africa. He scouted the notion of Mahommedanism being the pioneer of Christianity, which could only replace its rival by conquest, not sequence. In fact, the speech of the member for the University was, from beginning to end, an unintentional refutation of the theory, advocated not long since by Mr. Lyall, that Mahommedanism is a dead religion. Where the world's politics and the world's diplomacy have come in contact with it, more care has been given to appearances, but the speaker wisely pointed out that this is not so much a tribute to Christianity as to civilization, two forms of which, the one offering wealth and less restraint on the indulgence of passion, the other without such inducements, are offered side by side to the African. The valley of the Nile is the gateway opening to the one; by the valley of the Zambesi the other must advance to meet it. Of the after speakers Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln and Sir B. Frere, the latter admitting that he had gone to Zanzibar with a prejudice against the work done by the Universities, clearly enunciated the principle that, though the trade in slaves by sea might be repressed by treaties and gun-boats, the land trade could only be ended by the Christianizing of the country. Here then Christianity and morality meet, and the students of our Indian Universities can sympathize with what is being done by Oxford and Cambridge. The eloquent Bishop of Peterborough (Magee), feeling possibly that it might be well to support the previous speaker's assertion that Christianity alone could stop the land slave-trade, threw down a challenge to those who would conjure on paper with the large words "humanity and civilization." Those who defined man to be an "automaton" gave no reason why one "automaton" should not inflict wrong upon another. Nor could those who saw humanity in the progress of the race avoid the dilemma of regarding slavery 'as in itself a beneficial and desirable thing,' being an instance of the stronger race domineering over and eventually suppressing the weaker and so promoting the progress of the race. The highest forms of civilization in the ancient world were based upon slavery; slavery, it was true, brought culture, but not moral elevation; but slavery could not be repressed by mere conjuring with the name of civilization, of humanity, or of social culture. He concluded with a glowing picture of true liberty, not the wild licentiousness of uncontrolled liberty, not the dull, brutal, mechanical obedience to mere mechanical laws, but the guarded, measured, privileged freedom, which the missionaries went forth to preach. His speech was interrupted by bursts of cheering from the galleries, which went far to prove that Cambridge undergraduates have more in them than might be imagined by those who have only heard their senseless clamour in the same place on "degree days." Bishop Steere escaped an ovation by slipping out unperceived in the course of the meeting, and is by this time back at Zanzibar, where the new church on the site of the slave market purchased by Mr. West is to be a memorial to the last of the martyrs of the University's mission.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

THE state of the Finances of India, as revealed in the telegram received here this week, has caused great anxiety. A comparative view of the income and expenditure shown in this telegram with those of last year, and the budget estimate for next year, was issued with the Parliamentary papers yesterday. Naturally, the deficit is the cause of the uneasiness; and people are puzzled to discover how it is to be made up. This possibly arises in part from the confusion which exists in the method of stating the accounts. An attempt to show this was made in a letter to the *Times* of yesterday, signed "An ex-Auditor of Indian Railways." This writer attributes the "alarming deficits" to expenditure on "public works extraordinary," the inclusion of which in the general budget gives, he says, an erroneous impression. His contention is that all such expenditure ought to be kept distinct, to be met by loans, instead of being intermingled with the statement of ordinary income and expenditure. The worst effect of the news here is in regard to Lancashire; for it appears certain that in the present state of the finances the Government must defer the relief sought for the Lancashire trade by the removal of import duties on cotton fabrics sent to India. Some fear has been expressed lest the Government should be driven to a re-imposition of the Income Tax. But there is no disposition here to withdraw confidence from the present Government of India. On the contrary, reference to the late famine, such as the review of the year's accounts necessitates, has brought to mind how much credit is due to Lord Salisbury's administration in conjunction with Lord Northbrook's Government in mitigating the consequences of that visitation. The cost of meeting and checking the famine proves to have been actually less than was anticipated; and the saving of life has evidently been very great.

By a singular coincidence, the letter of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, which is published this morning, contains the instructions to the Baroda Commission, and the telegram announcing the close of the Gackwar's trial enables the *Times* to give a summary of the whole case, founded on the telegraphed heads of evidence given during the proceedings.

The new Chief Justice of Bengal Richard Garth, has received the honour of Knighthood on the eve of his departure from England.

The murder of Mr. Margary has caused a deep sensation here; all the more because the letters of the unfortunate gentleman's father, Lieutenant-Colonel Margary, to the papers, and the publication of Mr. Margary's last letters to his friends, receive i by the latest mail, have brought the sad event very close home to the public mind. But opinion is in suspense as to the responsibility of the Chinese Government for the treachery manifest in the tragical affair. There is a suspicion, strengthened undoubtedly by the news just received of the unfriendly attitude of the Burmese authorities, that the matter may yet be traced to Burma, instead of to Pekin. Questions have been put in Parliament on the subject; but the authorities at the India Office and at the Foreign Office are cautious, awaiting fuller information. Meanwhile, instructions have been promptly sent to our representative in China to make the needful enquiries.

Lord George Hamilton declined last night to lay upon the table those minutes of the Indian Council referring to the permanent establishment of the Indian Museum in London, which Mr. Fawcett desired to have made public. He represented that the arrangement for placing the collection in the Exhibition galleries at South Kensington is strictly temporary; but the manifest desire to make a general concentration of the detached museums —Indian, Patent, Natural History, and so on—at South Kensington does not reassure those who think they have reason to believe that the Council has decidedly opposed the plan, and inclines to the carrying out of Dr. Forbes Watson's scheme for the formation of an Indian Institute, which could be better effected by founding an independent museum building on the Government land in Charles Street, near the India Office.

There is no change for the better in the position of the Government here. Their prospects, instead of improving, grow steadily worse. They persist in their determination to carry the Army Exchanges Bill without modification, in the face of an undoubted opposition of public opinion. The Liberal party in the House of Commons is not strong enough to present any effective check to the Government policy, but they have lost no opportunity of argument against it; and even Mr. Gladstone has thought it right to break silence and place on record a vigorous protest against the measure, coupled with a declaration that it will be the absolute duty of the next Liberal Administration to reverse what

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LAUNCH OF THE ALEXANDRA.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

The new Ironclad "Alexandra" was successfully launched at Chatham to-day, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales officiating in person.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, 8TH APRIL.

The Emperor William, acting upon the advice of his Physicians, has finally relinquished his projected visit to Italy.

The Note from Germany to Belgium complaining of the language of the Press upon clerical subjects has created a strong sensation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN 8TH APRIL.

The s. s. Pekin with outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at 11 this morning.

The steamer Arthur has arrived here with her shaft broken.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92¾.
5 do. French Rente 1872	102.
Bar Silver	57 3/16.

The Chartered Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8TH APRIL, 3-15 P.M.

Mail Steamer Golconda, from Bombay, arrived.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO INDIA.

It will be noticed in the following extract from the *Daily News* of March 16th, that the Princess will accompany the Prince of Wales to India in November next, an announcement not made by telegram. The visit of the Princess will add immensely to the eclat of the whole proceeding and make the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country an event of greater significance than if the Prince were to come alone. The following is the extract alluded to:—"If any of the countries which make up the Imperial system has a right to put in a claim for a visit from a representative of Royalty, it is the great Eastern dependency. India has never yet received any personage who stood in the direct line of the Royal succession; and probably there is no part of the Empire which would welcome a Royal guest with greater cordiality or make his presence the occasion of a more imposing manifestation of loyalty. If, therefore, as is understood, the Prince of Wales has expressed not only his willingness, but his desire to go to India, with the Princess, it is much to be hoped that the difficulties in the way of such an expedition, in whatever quarter they may be found, may be speedily overcome. India has no organ through which the people of her great cities and teeming provinces can send an invitation to the Heir-Apparent; but the public statement of the probability or even the possibility of such an event would at once educe the strongest manifestations of welcome. The wish of the Prince and Princess of Wales to see this vast portion of the dominions of the Crown is creditable to them. Their visit would be badly result in considerable benefit to the Empire. The Eastern races are in peculiar degree susceptible to what we may call the sentiment of loyalty in contradistinction to its principle. They are influenced, that is, by attachment to a person rather than by a sence of the value of an institution. It is not the Crown so much as its wearer, not the institution of Monarchy so much as the person of the Sovereign which Eastern races, who in this matter are probably represented nearer home by the Irish people, recognise as the object of their allegiance. A Royal visit, bringing them face to face with the heir to the Imperial Crown, might therefore have a considerable effect in strengthening our hold upon the races of Hindostan, and of giving to the vast population of the Indian peninsula a new sence of unity with the rest of the Empire.

It is not, however, for its good effect on our Indian fellow-subjects alone that we earnestly hope the scheme thus attributed to the Prince of Wales may be carried out. He knows Europe well, and is at home in all its capitals. He has travelled in the East, and made himself acquainted with the birthplace of our civilization in the Nile Valley, and with the early home of Christianity in Palestine. He has visited the United States and Canada, and seen society in both the phases it exhibits on the Western Continent. The Canadian journey of the Prince has already given him the opportunity of a wider knowledge of the Empire than has been possessed by any Sovereign that has yet sate upon the Throne. A journey to India, especially if, in addition to a visit to the Presidential capitals and the old seats of Imperial power, it included some travel through the country, would enlarge his acquaintance with the great countries which Englishmen possess or rule. We need say nothing of the loyalty which exist for such a visit. The Indian railways render it possible to see very large portions of the country in a comparatively short period. Travelling in India at certain seasons of the year is singularly agreeable; and neither danger, nor to any considerable extent difficulty, is in the way. It seems, too, peculiarly fitting that in this way the Prince of Wales should find not only agreeable change but a sphere of valuable work. He can represent the Sovereign as no Viceroy and as no other member of the Royal Family can do. One of the main functions of Monarchy in the present day is to show itself, and this function can only be performed by deputy in the person of the heir to the Crown. Few men have the art of making themselves popular more completely than the Prince of Wales; and the Princess has but to appear to be at once a favourite. It might perhaps, be said with some justice that scarcely enough use has been made of this popularity, though the Prince and Princess are certainly not open to the charge of reluctance to perform the Constitutional duty of showing themselves. Their willingness to undertake this duty in India should be encouraged by statesmen in the interest of the dignity of the Crown and the unity of the Empire.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 5th April 1875:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,150	1,325	1,220	1,221 5 7	28,36,754 11 0
Benares	1,600	1,205	1,190	1,197 0 6	19,15,200 0 0

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says that the Turkish Government, terrified by the rumour of a secret understanding between Servia, Roumania, and Greece, is actively assisting the Jesuits in converting the Bulgarians to Roman Catholicism. The Jesuits, with the help of the Polish emigrants abounding in Turkey, are believed to have already converted some hundred thousand Bulgarians. Agencies for conversion have been opened in all the larger towns of the Province.

The failure of the firm of J. C. imThurm and Co., of Siordet and Co. and of the General South American Company with liabilities of over three millions in the first instance, of £300,000 and £400,000 in the second and third instances, is the great mercantile event of the week ending the 19th March. Two millions of the liabilities of J. C. imThurm and Co. are on their own acceptances which have circulated in all parts of the world. Several smaller failures will probably follow this large one.

Regarding the next Pope a special telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin on March 19 says:—Regarding the diplomatic negotiations which have recently passed between Berlin and Rome with reference to the position of the Pope and the danger which it may involve to European Powers, it is said that Prince Bismarck has suggested in a despatch of instruction directed to Herr von Keudell, that at the next Papal election guarantees shall be jointly demanded from the Pope elect by the Powers concerned, that he will abstain from interference in the internal affairs of the several States, and that upon his failing to satisfy such demand his election shall not be recognized. The suggestion applies to other Powers besides Germany and Italy.

The *Delhi Gazette* relates the following nearly incredible story of an event at Agra.—On Saturday night last while the chowkedar at Falmon's Star Hotel was going his rounds, he observed a chick hanging before an open door moving, and something from the outside enter the house. On giving the alarm the wife of the hotel keeper had only just time to enter a room and save a sleeping child from the mercies of two wolves which she found there! Considering the locality and surroundings of the hotel, people would be inclined to doubt the story, but it is an actual fact. Only the other day, too, we heard of two wolves being seen in a compound close to the Taj Road, but this is less public than the other locality. Anyhow, we say, cave lupos.

Mr Justice Kindersley, of the Madras High Court, goes home on the 27th instant, for the two months' recess, and three months' privilege leave; but should Mr. Justice Innes be unable to return by the time the High Court resumes work or at the end of June, Mr. Justice Kindersley will probably forego his well-earned privilege leave. The High Court has usually consisted of two Barristers, says the *Madras Mail*, and three or (as Mr. Justice Holloway was always equal to any two men in the amount of good work that he did) we might say four Civilian Judges. But it now consists of one fashionable C. J., one hard working Q. C., and one worthy C. S. Who then is doing Mr. Justice Holloway's double-barrelled work, and Mr. Justice Innes's considerable share of duty? Let us hope that it does itself; or that the C. J. has imported some vats of midnight oil.

The news report from Aden from the 19th to 28th March 1875 states that H. M. S. Briton arrived at Aden on the 19th March for duty on the station in the place of the Vulture ordered to Bombay on return from special duty to Zanzibar.

H. M. S. Elk is now in Port homeward bound. Captain Prideaux rejoined from Zanzibar on the 20th March and has resumed his appointment of 1st Assistant to the Resident.

The Kwangtung returned from Rakhoda on the African Coast on the 25th March. The efforts of the Commander to float the ship Thomas Bayne proved unsuccessful. The vessel has now been abandoned having been thoroughly pillaged and gutted by Somalis and others.

There is no other news of interest to communicate.

The retirement on pension and under the operation of the 55 years' rule, of Mr. Hugh A. Brown, Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta, has led to the appointment of Mr. J. Dillon, Chief Inspector of Post offices, Oudh, to the Compilership, and of Rai Salegram, Bahadoor, Supernumerary Inspector of Post offices, attached to the office of the Post-Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad, in Mr. Dillon's place at Lucknow. In the history of the administration of the Post offices of India this is the first occasion of a native being appointed to a Chief Inspectorship of a Province. Rai Salegram's length and meritoriousness of the services rendered to the Department have met with recognition by his promotion to Oudh. Under the *regime* of the present Director-General of the Post offices the Department has been brought to great efficiency. The assertion that Deputy Post-masters and rogues were convertible terms, has in fact become a mere memory of the past.

The Trevandrum correspondent of the *Cochin Argus* writes as follows under date the 31st ultimo:—"The Resident is to be back to morrow. He has been telegraphed to by the Government to try a case of murder in which a European of the name of White is concerned. He had some few months ago come to Trevandrum on some business, and had hired a house belonging to a Native Christian near the Government House. He paid no rent during the whole of the time he occupied the house, and on the eve of his departure the owner of the house finding that Mr. White had no intention of clearing his accounts with him, repaired to the house with one of his friends to see the part of an interpreter, and solicited payment of rent. The gentleman showed no intention of paying and on the interpreter pressing upon him, Mr. White struck the man (the interpreter) with a stick upon his head and knocked him down. The blow produced a fracture, and before the unfortunate interpreter was removed to the Hospital he died. The European is just now in the custody of the Police, and Mr. Ballard is the only Justice of the Peace empowered to try such offenders, although the Travancore State can boast of a European Judge in its Sudr Court, he is coming down post-haste."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that the India Office is about to carry out a reform which will cost nothing but the exercise of a little moral courage. The unmeaning titular rank of the three so called Presidencies is to be abolished, and Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will appear officially as what they really are—each an important province of the dozen ruled by the Viceroy and his Council. The name of Presidency was in some degree applicable, whilst there was a pretence of each of the three being administered separately by direct communication with England. This state of things has long passed away. India is for all practical purposes of detail ruled within herself, and the only result of the maintenance of the term Presidency is to keep up a sort of delusion that the newer provinces, the North Western, Punjaub, &c., as they certainly do not form part of Madras or Bombay, must in some manner form part of Bengal, which is by no means the case, geographically or otherwise. Whether such a change of title will pave the way to other measures indicated by its advocates as proper to follow it—the abolition of the "Governors in Council" of Madras and Bombay, with their separate commanders-in-chief—is not yet known.

It is announced that, after twelve years' patience and liberality, the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company sees its way to fair dividends. This Company has been the pioneer of mining industry in the Central Provinces. Its coal field, to which a branch line, of twelve or thirteen miles in length, runs from the G. I. P. main line, is of very considerable extent. The four coal seams, with comparatively short intervals between them, are about 40 feet in aggregate depth. The distance from the top of the first seam to the bottom of the fourth is only about 100 feet. Owing to their overlying measures of sandstone, and their facilities for coal-cutting, the mines are comparatively dry. Lastly, they are free from that curse of English mines—fire damp. With the aid of the branch line already mentioned, these mines may become a prolific source of supply for locomotive purposes. Last year, the output amounted only to about 250 tons a week: now it is about 400 tons. On the other hand, according to analyses furnished by Mr. Ness, the coal is somewhat poorer in volatile combustible matter than that raised from the Warora fields—the respective percentages being 27·6 and 30·25. Mr. Ness also says that the consumption of Nerbudda Company coal is checked by the high freights charged on the G. I. P. line.

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Mrs Knieschach — Mrs Ritchie
Lt Power — Mr R Kely
Mr W S Mackenzie — Mr T Champion
Lt Creasy — Mr P McComish.

From Suez—Mr Sutherland.

From Aden.

Sergeant Smith — Six deck.

THE CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, third Magistrate of Police, the case of Mr. Shantaram Narayen against the proprietor and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* was heard. There was a large number of natives packed behind the bar of the court. A few European gentlemen were accommodated in the bar, and altogether much interest appeared to be taken in the proceedings. At 12 o'clock, Mr Craigie rose and called the attention of the magistrate to a certain proceeding which had taken place since the case had been last called before his Worship. One Nana Bapujee, a clerk in the *Bombay Gazette* office, had been served with a subpœna at the instance of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, calling upon him to give evidence in the case pending between him and Mr Maclean, and also to produce the account books of the *Bombay Gazette* office for 1874 and 1875. There was nothing whatever in the *Bombay Gazette* books which Mr. Maclean was not perfectly ready and willing to show to all the world if they were necessary, but these books were the property of Mr Maclean, and not the property of Nana Bapujee, and therefore he submitted that the subpœna ought never to have been served upon a clerk in the employ of Mr Maclean. He would ask his Worship to call upon the prosecution to state what their object was in wishing to have these books produced, and if after that statement were made, it appeared to his Worship necessary, in the interests of justice, that these books should be produced, Mr Maclean would produce them.

Mr. Payne thought Mr. Craigie might have waited until he (Mr. Payne) had given the explanation on the subject which he had intended to give. No doubt it was a very good move on his (Mr Craigie's) part to get up first as a sort of flourish, and endeavour to create sympathy for his client, but this was all utter nonsence and rubbish. He need say nothing more. In a charge of defamation, there were three things to be proved by the prosecutor, first that the person charged was responsible for the publication of the defamatory matter; second, that if the name of the person who is defamed does not appear clear, the identity of the person defamed must be proved; and thirdly, that the matter was defamatory. His Worship would be aware that, under an Act of the Legislature, the printer and publisher of a newspaper was bound to register the newspaper and make a declaration as to his being the printer and publisher. Not to do so involved a breach of the law, and if the law were enforced in Bombay by those who should see to it, Mr Maclean would have been subjected to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000. Because it turns out that the last time the *Bombay Gazette* was registered was in 1871 by Mr James Fairchney, who had since died; and as matters stood at present, this paper was being printed and published in Bombay without that authority or sanction which the Legislature requires. The result of this was that, instead of the prosecution being able to take advantage by proving that they register that Mr Maclean is the printer and publisher of the *Gazette*, the prosecution were bound to go in a roundabout way to prove Mr Maclean's responsibility as the publication. Consequently, he (Mr. Payne) had had to subpœna a number of persons employed in Mr. Maclean's office to prove the fact that he was the printer and publisher.

Mr. Payne said that he had been compelled to do it. He would ask Mr. Craigie if he was not in the witness box whether he had heard Mr. Maclean make this declaration in open court, and this would be sufficient evidence on the point. The next point which he had to establish was that the imputations contained in the publications had been cast by the article in the *Bombay Gazette* was the prosecutor in the case, and he thought that there would not be the slightest difficulty in establishing that point. He need scarcely say that Mr. Shantaram was a very old vakil of the High Court of Bombay, and was engaged at a very early stage in the proceedings against the Gaekwar of Baroda to conduct and manage the defence in his behalf. If necessary, he would produce a letter from the Gaekwar to Mr. Shantaram Narayen. Mr Shantaram had not only been managing vakil in the case, but further had acted as one of the junior counsel during the trial. A very important consideration in such matters as this was that it was not with Mr. Maclean, in the secret recesses of his brain, may have considered he was pointing at —it was not that which his Worship and the jury hereafter would have to consider, but it was, who did the world consider was the person pointed at by that article and he would be able to show by unimpeachable evidence that that article pointed directly to Mr Shantaram. He would even go further and prove from Mr. Maclean's own mouthpiece published on the 1st January that Mr Shantaram Narayen was the vakeel entrusted with the management of the Gaekwar's case. The next point he would have to establish was that defamation was contained in the articles published in the *Bombay Gazette*. He then proceeded to refer the Court to section 499 of the Penal Code to show what constituted the offence of defamation. He also read the explanation attached to the section, and thought it must be obvious to any one reading the article that it contained imputations which lowered the character and credit of M. Shantaram Narayen as a vakeel of the High Court. This was the view which would be taken by plain, reasonable, and sensible men of the world. He would say that the article meant nothing more nor less than this, that, after the native Commissioners who were on the Commission of Inquiry, had come down to Bombay, an attempt was made by those gentlemen who were instructed on behalf of the defence, to obtain interviews with them for the purpose of inducing them to come over to the side which they were advocating. The article went further, and imputed unworthy conduct to Mr. Shantaram Narayen, because he was "the clever vakeel who was pointed at." The article also imputed to the native Commissioners want of discretion in improperly disclosing their views. No doubt these gentlemen could afford to pass by these assertions as to their opinions on the trial. That guesses might be made at these opinions was possible enough, because it would have been excessively difficult for any gentlemen to sit on the bench day after day without betraying some sign either through their countenance or through words, showing their disgust at some parts of the evidence. Mr Payne then proceeded to comment on the peculiarity of the expression "arranging a verdict" used in the article, and argued that the meaning of the article simply was that if the native Commissioners had been kept in Baroda, the counsel "legal and other, for the defence," would not have been able to get at them for the purpose of inducing them to come over to their side. On the other hand, according to analyses furnished by Mr. Ness, the coal is somewhat poorer in volatile combustible matter than that raised from the Warora fields—the respective percentages being 27·6 and 30·25. Mr. Ness also says that the consumption of Nerbudda Company coal is checked by the high freights charged on the G. I. P. line.

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Lt Power — Mr R Kely
Mr W S Mackenzie — Mr T Champion
Lt Creasy — Mr P McComish.

From Suez—Mr Sutherland.

From Aden.

Sergeant Smith — Six deck.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, March* 19.)

In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond has introduced a Tenant Right Bill, which has been read a first time. The Pacific Islanders' Protection and the Church Patronage Bills have been read a second time. The Increase of the Episcopate and the Epping Forest Bills have been read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons the Regimental Exchanges Bill has been read a third time and passed. The East India Home Government (Pension) Bill has been before the House for its third reading, and stands adjourned.

M. Buffet has been elected President of the French National Assembly, which now stands adjourned.

The health of the Emperor of Germany having improved, his visit to the King of Italy will shortly take place. The discussion on the Government Bill for withdrawing the State grants from Roman Catholic [illegible] has created much excitement.

[illegible] Dr. Manning will be the [illegible]

[illegible] Bonus Compensation Committee [illegible] during the past week, at which [illegible] Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir [illegible] and Lieut.-Col. Strange have [illegible] Committee have now terminated [illegible] adjourned to consider their [illegible]

[illegible] to London for a few days, and [illegible] that Her Majesty will return [illegible]

[illegible] the honour of Knighthood [illegible] Justice of Bengal.

[illegible] Charles Lennox Peel will be [illegible] Privy Council.

[illegible] of the probability of His [illegible] Prince of Wales visiting India at [illegible] the Princess.

[illegible] of Messrs Moody and San[illegible] continue to attract large [illegible] great excitement.

[illegible] the majority for Mr. Mitchel in [illegible] election was over two thousand votes. [illegible] rioting has been the result.

[illegible] at Her Hague Grant took place at Edin[illegible] with much public ceremony.

[illegible] J. C. im Thurn and Co., [illegible] announced with liabilities [illegible]

[illegible] Week.—Field-Marshal Sir W. M. [illegible] G.B.; Col. R. Gordon, Mad. Ret.; Capt. [illegible] Capt. Knox, late E.I.C.; [illegible] J.P. Calvil, Esq., late of [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Savage have [illegible] D.L. for Worcester; R. J. [illegible] Esq.; B. Lumley, Esq.; J. C. [illegible] D.L. for Dumfries; T. A. [illegible] D.L. for Bridport; Lady Bowyer Smijth.

THE REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES BILL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is gratifying for satisfaction that the Opposition has taken the opportunity of putting forth its best [illegible] during the discussion of the Regimental Exchanges Bill. Mr. Gladstone, however, would have [illegible] delivered his speech of Tuesday [illegible] ago, for the greater part of its [illegible] made rather to a debate on the [illegible] discussion of Mr. Trevelyan. [illegible] this part of his speech, we [illegible] ourselves excused from entering [illegible] which it raises has been made the [illegible] sufficient controversy already. [illegible] deal wisely in the arguments advan[illegible] by Mr. Gladstone in support of Mr. Trevelyan's [illegible] and these seem to us to admit of a very [illegible] not avail in any degree to [illegible] fatal to the establishment with [illegible] by the opponents of the Bill as [illegible] by its supporters. Under the form [illegible] amounts to a surrender of the principle [illegible] opposition to Mr. Hardy's [illegible] when considered as a compromise, it is [illegible] examination to cover much too [illegible] hastily introduced and always sup[illegible] the ground that it would be advan[illegible] interests to permit money to [illegible] military officers desirous of exchanging [illegible] opponents have always resisted it on [illegible] that it would be injurious to those [illegible] the latter, therefore, to pro[illegible] that the privilege shall be limited to officers [illegible] service before April, 1871, or, [illegible] by far the larger proportion of the [illegible] commissions, is not so much con[illegible] a concession is either too [illegible] too large. If the principle [illegible] is actually made not to consent to so wide [illegible] Trevelyan's amendment [illegible] If it is not mischievous but, on the [illegible] it should to restrict it to a par[illegible] and withhold the advantages [illegible] their successors. If, again, [illegible]stone and Mr. Hardy are [illegible] that the concession embodied in [illegible] however questionable in itself, should [illegible] made with a view of satisfying the [illegible] officers who entered the army [illegible] have suffered by the abolition [illegible] money, the answer is that [illegible] greater than the grievance. [illegible] proportion of those officers have [illegible] exchange, while the principle may [illegible] to revive the former privilege [illegible] which have not made such pay[illegible] the privilege of exchanging, when no money has been paid in fact, does not, according to the principle adopted in the Army Regulation Act in the case of the abolition of the privilege of purchase, establish any claim for compensation; and Liberals cannot contend that it does without thereby condemning the principle of Lord Cardwell's Bill as unjust. Lastly, if the claims of officer who entered the army before 1871 are the only things to be considered in this matter, the Opposition should find another question on which to fight, for in their opinion, a disgrace and an injury to the public service.

When Mr. Trevelyan's amendment is disposed of, the discussion on the whole Bill reduces itself at last to a very narrow issue, which has been made clearly brought out. After all the stores of Mr. Gladstone's rhetoric were exhausted, he had still left the main question untouched; and it seems to us that it is capable of but one solution. The main question is not in the matter of whether money payments for exchanges shall be sanctioned or not—that, though it is the issue directly raised by the Bill, is only incidental and subsidiary to the main question which is, whether facility of exchange will be advantageous to the service or the reverse or not. On that both sides of the House are agreed. Their agreement has been admitted over and over again in debate, and it is sufficient to justify Mr. Hardy's Bill. Admitting that exchanges between officers ought to be facilitated, the only question left is, whether they can be facilitated without sanctioning money payments; and, secondly, whether to adopt this means of facilitating them would lead to evils outweighing their advantages. To the first question we have never heard but one even probable answer—the negative answer implied in the introduction of Mr. Hardy's Bill. It is idle to suppose that exchanges will be readily obtainable by any other means than those sanctioned by the Bill. Good military administration may do much, but it cannot alter the fundamental conditions of human life, it cannot provide a supply of officers ready to put themselves voluntarily in a worse position for the benefit of others who wish to put themselves in a better position. No other way can such a supply be provided except by permitting officers to equalize the conditions of an exchange for themselves.

As to the second question, whether the concession of this privilege will lead to mischiefs more than proportioned to its advantages, we do not think that the opponents of the Bill have made out their case, or that Mr. Gladstone's speech has brought them any nearer to it than they were. The inequality which the Bill is declared to produce between rich and poor officers is imaginary. There is a perpetual inequality between rich and poor which legislation did not make and cannot remove. All that we have to take care of is that legislation does not increase it, and this Bill does not increase it. The poor officer will be no worse off under it, but better. As to the more practical mischief—the danger of restoring the purchase interests—what more can be said than was said last night? It is urged that the "declaration" by which Mr. Hardy intends to guard against this danger is an insufficient protection, and that a similar safeguard was found illusory in the case of the regulation prices. The answer is that it was not a similar safeguard; and a declaration tacitly recognized by every one, by the military authorities as well as by officers, as fictitious, differs from that which Mr. Hardy will impose, and the obligations of which, as he intimated on Tuesday, he will rigorously enforce, by all the difference between a form and a reality. So that really the question comes to this. Does the country and does Parliament believe that a solemn declaration thoroughly understood to be binding upon honour and conscience will be systematically violated or evaded? If so, the Bill ought certainly to be rejected, and without any weak alternative attempt to bind by the clauses of an Act of Parliament the officer who cannot be bound by a pledge of his honour. For our own part, however, we do not believe this; and we think, therefore, that this last objection to the Bill has been removed.

COLONEL PHAYRE AND THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

If the latest mail news from Bombay, concerning the future policy to be enforced by the Indian Government on the Sind frontier, be substantially correct, Colonel Phayre has the satisfaction of knowing that, although the manner of his procedure towards Khelat may be open to criticism, the main objects of his policy have been justified by the results. The conference between the Viceroy and Sir W. Merewether would seem to have issued in the adoption of a frontier policy identical with that upheld some years ago by Colonel Phayre. As for the use made by Serjeant Ballantine of the censure then passed on him by the Bombay Government, it is difficult to see the relevance of such a step to the matters investigated by the Baroda Commission. The case for the Gaekwar must have been weak indeed, if the Gaekwar's counsel were driven to prop it up by so transparent an effort to lessen the moral weight of Colonel Phayre's evidence. The very fact that this officer's recall from Sind had been followed after a time by his appointment to Baroda was tantamount to a withdrawal or overlooking of the previous censure. But according to a recent correspondent of the *Times*, the Government of Bombay did more than this. The whole question, we are told, was reconsidered by Sir Philip Wodehouse, successor to Sir S. Fitzgerald; and a Government resolution "fully exonerated" Colonel Phayre from all blame. The Commission at Baroda appear to have admitted Serjeant Ballantine's right to cross-examine the Colonel on the subject; but we imagine that the former will not have reaped much benefit from the indulgence. He had not the minds of an ordinary jury to work upon in this instance, and this blow has, no doubt, fallen harmlessly enough. —*Home News.*

INDIAN OFFICERS' BONUS COMPENSATION.

THE House of Commons Select Committee appointed to inquire into the claims of the Indian officers for compensation met again on Friday, the 12th March Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, retired list, Bengal Army, was again examined. The chairman said that, in the despatch of 1857, upon which the officers rely for the sanction of the bonus system, the Court of Directors of the East India Company stated that they would not enforce the regulation of 1798 requiring officers upon retirement to make oath that they have received no pecuniary consideration for quitting the service; but they at the same time reserved to themselves the right of enforcing the regulation should any financial necessity occur. Now, the mutiny had increased the debt of India, and had since caused an increased annual expenditure on the army which would constitute a financial necessity. Under those circumstances did the witness think that the East India Company, if they had found it necessary to reorganize their army, would have compensated officers for the loss of their bonuses through such reorganization? The witness replied he believed they would have done so. Questioned as to the deductions made under Lord Cranborne's despatch of 1866, the witness gave reasons for the officers' objections to these deductions as unfair. Being examined as to whether, in the event of the Committee agreeing to recommend that the subscriptions be repaid without deductions, any further agitation would take place, the witness said that the officers had always petitioned for their full bonus. They still considered they were entitled to that, since the Army Regulation Act of 1871 had admitted the claims of English officers to be paid their own regulation money, which was distinctly illegal, while the Indian officers' bonus system had been officially sanctioned. The Committee again met on Tuesday, when General Sir Edward Lugard, a member of the Army Purchase Commission, gave evidence as to the operation of the amendment of 1874 to the Army Regulation Act, in considering the claims of Indian officers for the loss of sums they would have received from their juniors under the more or less perfect bonus system that obtained in the East Indian army since its reorganization in 1861 up to the date of the abolition of purchase by the Army Regulation Bill. Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, late of the 2nd Madras Cavalry, who had served thirty-six years and retired in 1861, was next examined. He deposed chiefly to the fact that in cavalry regiments it was customary to purchase out lieutenant-colonels; that he himself subscribed to purchase out six lieutenant-colonels, and had paid in all to bonus funds about 32,000 rupees. For this he had never [illegible] compensation, and a [illegible] of Sir Thomas Pears that in consequence of his being lieutenant-colonel when he retired he was excluded from the return of his subscriptions, under Lord Cranborne's despatch of 1866. The witness was then asked by the chairman if he agreed with that Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips said in evidence at the last meeting. The witness replied that he did not, and stated that since that time there had been a meeting of officers, at which a resolution was carried to the effect that the old Indian officers agreed to accept the refunding of the sums paid by them to bonus funds, should the Committee recommend it, as final, but that in view of the liberal manner in which other officers had been dealt with under the Army Regulation Act, they submitted the question of interest upon their subscription to the generosity of the Committee, agreeing to abide by the decision in that respect. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips was called, and corroborated the previous witness with respect to the resolution agreed upon at the representative meeting of officers. This closed the evidence, and the Committee adjourned.

THE GAEKWAR.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

A KING upon his trial for felony—and Mulharrao the Gaekwar, whatever his private character, was certainly every inch a King—affords a spectacle which can never be without great interest, and in India must, perforce, be regarded with an extreme concern and excitement. It is confessedly a heavy responsibility which the Supreme Government has taken upon itself in arraigning this Hindoo Mahratta, and the glimpses which are received by telegram of the Court and its proceedings disclose at once some odd features of Indian life, and also the difficulties that beset the path of justice in that land. Even in the very imperfect particulars from time to time forwarded, the English public must have perceived the amazing capacity of Oriental witnesses for prevarication and perjury. No amount of experience in home practice can possibly have prepared Serjeant Ballantine for the lessons he will glean in this line as to ways of saying "the thing which is not." Hindoo men and women, as a rule, scarcely understand what is meant by the hard and inflexible foreign word "truth;" and when it is the learned Serjeant's turn to produce testimony, the Gaekwar's witnesses are likely to prove quite as slippery as the Government deponents. This is not so much a vice as an organic incapacity in the Hindoo; his moral nature as regards the virtue of truth is in the colloid or jelly state; and a lively imagination, a boundless credulity, a constitutional timidity, and the want of practice in the art of fixing facts as facts and holding on to them, unite to make him the most helpless of beings under skilful cross-examination. It may be noticed that several of these witnesses affirm, and then deny, and afterwards re-affirm with a soft complaisance of language and elasticity of conscience which really often come from mingled terror and politeness; and in this we in all Indian trials the truth has to be reached by that rule of probabilities which in algebraical treatises instructs how to compute the chances about A from the variegated lies and truths dropped by B, C, and D. That the Gaekwar is having a hard time, truth may be gathered from the observation that the fullest liberty appears to be accorded to his counsel, exceptional as the Court is; and also because no sort of pretext upon this score has been regarded. There is, indeed, a question as to the amount of cash allotted for the defence out of the temporarily sequestrated property of the Gaekwar and it is raised in a letter which we published to-day from Sir Highness's representative in this country. From that point we shall only say that it would be at once just and also wise in the Government to take care that all necessary funds are supplied for the defence; and we trust that no fair ground of complaint will be left in the matter. But when we hear the half million of money and jewels found in the Nuzzur Baug spoken of by the Gaekwar's supporters as his private pocket-money, and therefore due to him for use in the trial, it would be childish to think that the Government cannot accept such a view. That certain of the Gaekwar's friends would empty that vast fund in colossal bribery if they could is not so much an imputation upon them, as merely a recognition of the normal Hindoo practice; and, by the by, justice and truth in the Baroda Gadi itself, it seems to us that some limit must be put upon the opportunity of buying or silencing witnesses.

So far as the telegrams lift for us now and again the curtain of this memorable trial, no absolutely conclusive testimony has yet been recorded. These messages must be read with caution, all the more because they are often full of mistakes, arising from the unusual names and colloquies. Thus the word *Kurkoon*, or one of an Gaekwar's jewels, was wired as though that disyllable were a proper name, and *Hakimji*, or the "Mr. Physician" of His Highness is similarly disguised as Huckeemjee. But that no really damaging case for the prosecution has already accumulated from the evidence is plain, though even here, too, there are many things to bear in mind, peculiar to Indian life, which should cause judgment on this side to be suspended. To repeat, indeed, a statement that are related of the country lying between this and Bhamo, and the two stages ahead of us are infested by their dangerous presence. I am protested by the Chinese Government and so [illegible] no fear. famous outbreak of Li-Hsich Tâi, who attacked our last expedition in 1867, has been rewarded lately for his services against the rebels with a military command over all this country. He is here and I feel much curiosity to see how he would receive me. To my surprise he prostrated himself and paid me the highest honours. I had a most successful interview. He sent for a few notable townsmen and the chieftain of the savages, and introduced me with the greatest respect. We sat in a small room, badly lighted—quite a conclave—and carried on a regular battery of mutual buttering. I told them I had come protected by an Imperial edict and that they had better take of me. This morning I went out with my gun to get some exercise, and having bagged half a dozen wild ducks, I have just sent a brace to the commander as a present. I took two of my servants and we had great sport. The river was half a mile wide and full of sandbanks, on which duck rested. The first difficulty was to find a boat, and after searching up and down stream we were fortunate enough to find a diminutive punt under the bank without an owner, and calmly took possession of it; but we could not manage it against the stream with the slender paddle which was attached to it. A native, however, offered to paddle us over, and so, with the present of a little cash, we soon found means to be landed on a sand-bank. Kicking off gaiters and boots, I waded about after the duck and managed to bag a good many. We returned through the motley market with our spoil, and excited quite a sensation. Cries of 'Ah-s-sh!' in the peculiar high-pitched tones of these people greeted me, and they held up their thumbs to express their admiration of such prowess. I have bought one of the jackets worn by the little wild women, but cannot find a petticoat to complete the attire. The villages on this lovely plain are all embowered in groves of feathery bamboos and plantains. The latter are ripe even now, and I can buy any quantity for a couple of copper cash apiece. The weather is as temperate as we could wish. On the third stage to Teng-Yuen, we rested as a little village nestled high up in a forest-clad mountain. It had been a long stage and full of magnificent scenery. After threading the long gorge, with a torrent dashing below, we entered a wide plain covered with a two-years' jungle growth, and crossed the Meikong river by an elegant suspension bridge. Darkness overtook us just as we began to mount up the steep paved path which scaled the opposite mountain. Hastily procuring rough torches of straw, bound in sheaves of upwards of 10ft. long, we wound our weary way up the interminable staircase for fully two hours, not daring to stop for fear of our lamps not lasting. The latest spark expired as we woke up the village with our shouts. The valley below, as we zigzagged up the slope, presented a lovely illumination. The returning peasants were burning away the jungle from their long-neglected fields. One of my men carelessly set light to the parched-up grass alongside our path, and immediately it blazed away down the hill, involving, I fear, many a young tree in ruin. Our Syrin Ke-an could only boast of two or three simple huts, and we had missed the way to the Temple where they told us quarters could be found. It was fortunate we had, as on visiting it next day I found an open ruin. Chinese officials, however, had to put up in its dilapidated sheds. A fearful wrangling ensued, which I put a stop to by taking possession of a hut which turned out to be a newly-erected one. We slept very comfortably, although the walls were only bamboo lathe. Next day being New Year's Day, and, curiously enough, our not being able to procure carriers, caused us to stay in this lovely spot, and I resolved to rummage the forest for game.

"Taking Bombastus (this faithful servant) and a boy to carry provision basket, I plunged into a wood-cutter's path, which soon came to an end, and then we forced our way through Jam."

"January 12.—I am still waiting my messenger, who ought to arrive to-night. I was quite tired out yesterday, and felt in no mood for writing a good letter. The above hurried account of these interesting people is very unsatisfactory, but you will understand that so much I have not yet been able to snatch an hour in the afternoon for a stroll through the market. It was frequented by a number of queer little semi-savages from the mountains; most of them were women, and they all had a peculiar way of wearing hair on their faces. Colour, cowries, silver ornaments distinguished their attire, and they moved about with a shuffling trot, throwing hurried glances right and left. The men carried javelins, but dressed much like Chinese. A striking feature that are related of the country lying between this and Bhamo, and the two stages ahead of us are infested by their dangerous presence. I am protested by the Chinese Government and so [illegible] no fear. famous outbreak of Li-Hsich Tâi, who attacked our last expedition in 1867, has been rewarded lately for his services against the rebels with a military command over all this country. He is here and I feel much curiosity to see how he would receive me. To my surprise he prostrated himself and paid me the highest honours. I had a most successful interview. He sent for a few notable townsmen and the chieftain of the savages, and introduced me with the greatest respect. We sat in a small room, badly lighted—quite a conclave—and carried on a regular battery of mutual buttering. I told them I had come protected by an Imperial edict and that they had better take of me. This morning I went out with my gun to get some exercise, and having bagged half a dozen wild ducks, I have just sent a brace to the commander as a present. I took two of my servants and we had great sport. The river was half a mile wide and full of sandbanks, on which duck rested. The first difficulty was to find a boat, and after searching up and down stream we were fortunate enough to find a diminutive punt under the bank without an owner, and calmly took possession of it; but we could not manage it against the stream with the slender paddle which was attached to it. A native, however, offered to paddle us over, and so, with the present of a little cash, we soon found means to be landed on a sand-bank. Kicking off gaiters and boots, I waded about after the duck and managed to bag a good many. We returned through the motley market with our spoil, and excited quite a sensation. Cries of 'Ah-s-sh!' in the peculiar high-pitched tones of these people greeted me, and they held up their thumbs to express their admiration of such prowess. I have bought one of the jackets worn by the little wild women, but cannot find a petticoat to complete the attire. The villages on this lovely plain are all embowered in groves of feathery bamboos and plantains. The latter are ripe even now, and I can buy any quantity for a couple of copper cash apiece. The weather is as temperate as we could wish. On the third stage to Teng-Yuen, we rested as a little village nestled high up in a forest-clad mountain. It had been a long stage and full of magnificent scenery. After threading the long gorge, with a torrent dashing below, we entered a wide plain covered with a two-years' jungle growth, and crossed the Meikong river by an elegant suspension bridge. Darkness overtook us just as we began to mount up the steep paved path which scaled the opposite mountain. Hastily procuring rough torches of straw, bound in sheaves of upwards of 10ft. long, we wound our weary way up the interminable staircase for fully two hours, not daring to stop for fear of our lamps not lasting. The latest spark expired as we woke up the village with our shouts. The valley below, as we zigzagged up the slope, presented a lovely illumination. The returning peasants were burning away the jungle from their long-neglected fields. One of my men carelessly set light to the parched-up grass alongside our path, and immediately it blazed away down the hill, involving, I fear, many a young tree in ruin. Our Syrin Ke-an could only boast of two or three simple huts, and we had missed the way to the Temple where they told us quarters could be found. It was fortunate we had, as on visiting it next day I found an open ruin. Chinese officials, however, had to put up in its dilapidated sheds. A fearful wrangling ensued, which I put a stop to by taking possession of a hut which turned out to be a newly-erected one. We slept very comfortably, although the walls were only bamboo lathe. Next day being New Year's Day, and, curiously enough, our not being able to procure carriers, caused us to stay in this lovely spot, and I resolved to rummage the forest for game.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is 2 miles from the Station and 5 miles from the Ghats. The locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently a *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5·8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES AND VIENNA BEER.

JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 16 and 20 p. r case.

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 65 per dozen.

Orders for regular supplies registered, apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand)
Old Tom Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz.		Qts.	Rs. 10
Ditto	ditto	" Pts.	" 6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior		" Qts.	" 12
Ditto	ditto	" Pts.	" 7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine		" Pts.	" 9
ST. JULIEN,	ditto Superior	" Qts.	" 18
Ditto	ditto ditto	" Pts.	" 10

GERMAN WINES,
STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13 0
Do. No. 1	" "	Quarts	" 14 0
BODENHEIMER	" "	Quarts	" 15 0
Do.	" "	Pints	" 8 0
GEISENHEIMER	" "	Quarts	" 16 0
Do.	" "	Pints	" 8 8
NIERSTEINER	" "	Quarts	" 18 0
Do.	" "	Pints	" 9 8
RUDESHEIMER	" "	Quarts	" 21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" "	Quarts	" 28 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White ..	per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	"	"	" 17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	"	"	" 20
Ditto ditto	Red	"	" 20

BEER AND STOUT.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES,
OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO,
the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped..... Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY
PALE, ditto..... " 28 "
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE
CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen..... " 30 "
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine..... " 36
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to..... " 20 "
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints..... " 15 "
HOCKS, STILL, for Sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
PERINET and FILS Celebrated CHAMPAGNES expressly selected for India from Rs. 30 to..... " 45 "

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
March 1875

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—Sold by Grocers and Aerated Water Makers on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs
Bracelets. all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits.....	60 to	250
" elegant, enamelled and with Cor.l, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.....	70 to	900
" handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
" of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold...	20 to	70
" Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear.....	25 to	110
" for Dress, enamelled, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, &c.	40 to	1,000
" for Miniatures, revolving (also, with cameo on one side);	40 to	110
" exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos, ...	50 to	180
" of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50 to	100
" Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems.....	40 to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month including syce. Horses in the Establishment of Rs. 1 from Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every case of sickness devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of iron-grey Arab Horses, 6 and 7 years, 14-1½ high, fast in double and single harness. Rs. 1,200.

A large pair of iron-grey Arab Horses, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, thoroughly steady and fast in double harness. Rs. 800.

A nutmeg grey pair of Arabs, 7 years, 14-1½ high, well matched, go well together, go in single harness, and one makes an excellent hack. Rs. 1,000.

A chesnut Australian Colt, very powerful, 6 years, 14-2½ high, perfectly quiet in saddle and is a capital dog-cart horse. Rs. 550.

A high-caste nutmeg grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent-paced riding horse and broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A handsome nutmeg grey Arab Charger, 6 years, 14-2½ high, sound, up to weight, the property of an officer having no further use for him. Rs. 900.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, goes well in single harness and makes a good hack. Rs. 350.

A chesnut Arab, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, goes also in single harness. Rs. 250.

A bay Persian Horse, 6 years, 15-1 high, perfectly broken to single harness, quiet with good paces. Rs